



## UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/760,197	01/21/2004	Kia Silverbrook	RRA04US	1334
24011	7590	06/15/2006	EXAMINER	
SILVERBROOK RESEARCH PTY LTD 393 DARLING STREET BALMAIN, NSW 2041 AUSTRALIA			NGUYEN, LAMSON D	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2861	

DATE MAILED: 06/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/760,197	SILVERBROOK, KIA	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Lamson D. Nguyen	2861	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on Amendment dated 03/29/06.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
     1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
     2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
     3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

**DETAILED ACTION*****Double Patenting***

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-4 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 3-6 of copending Application No. 10/760,202 in view of Silverbrook et al. (6,628,530).

'202 teaches all claimed features except for a cradle where an inkjet printer cartridge is releasably engaged.

It is well-known in the art to have an inkjet cartridge releasably engaged in a cradle as taught by Silverbrook et al. (figure 14 teaches a mobile phone having a print cartridge that is releasably engaged in cradle 53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of '202 to incorporate the teaching of a cradle taught by Silverbrook et al. for the purpose of supporting the printer head/cartridge.

Claims 1-4 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 6-10 of copending Application No. 10/760,254 in view of Silverbrook et al. (6,628,530).

'254 teaches all claimed features except for a cradle where an inkjet printer cartridge is releasably engaged.

It is well-known in the art to have an inkjet cartridge releasable engaged in a cradle as taught by Silverbrook et al. (figure 14 teaches a mobile phone having a print cartridge that is releasably engaged in cradle 53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of '254 to incorporate the teaching of a cradle taught by Silverbrook et al. for the purpose of supporting the printer head/cartridge.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koitabashi et al. (US 2003/0043230) in view of Hermanson (5,581,284).

**Koitabashi et al teach an inkjet printer incomprising:**

**Claim 1:**

- a cradle (figure 9 teaches carriage 107 acting as a cradle)
- an inkjet cartridge releasably engaged by the cradle including at least a first and second storage reservoirs for storing an ink and an ink fixative (figure 9 teaches cartridges 101 including reservoirs of color inks Y, M, C, and K, and also processing liquid 108S for fixing inks)
- a controller to control application of the ink and ink fixative by said printhead in order to facilitate fixing of the ink onto the media following delivery of the printhead (page 5, paragraph 62, paragraph 73; a controller is an inherent feature to control printing)

**Claim 2:**

- further includes storage reservoirs to separately store a set of color inks (figure 9)

**Claims 3, 4:**

- an inkjet cartridge releasably engaged by the cradle including at least a first and second storage reservoirs for storing an ink and an ink fixative (figure 9 teaches cartridges 101 including reservoirs of color inks Y, M, C, and K, and also processing liquid 108S for fixing inks)
- a controller to control application of the ink and ink fixative by said printhead in order to facilitate fixing of the ink onto the media following delivery of the printhead (page 5, paragraph 62, paragraph 73; a controller is an inherent feature to control printing)

However, Koitabashi does not teach a page width printhead. It is well-known in the art to have a serial printhead on a carriage such as that of Koitabashi function as a pagewidth printhead as taught by Hermanson (column 6, lines 45-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Koitabashi to incorporate the teaching of a pagewidth printhead as taught by Hermanson for the purpose of increasing print throughput.

***Response to Arguments***

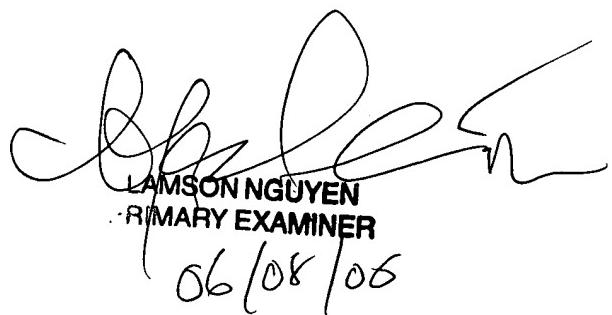
Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lamson D. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-2259. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vip Patel can be reached on 571-272-2458. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

\*\*\*



LAMSON NGUYEN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
06/08/06